


relief, the court dismisses Boone's petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A.

"In order to prevail on . . . a procedural . . . due process claim, [an inmate] must first demonstrate that [he was] deprived of 'life, liberty, or property' by governmental action." Beverati v. Smith, 120 F.3d 500, 502 (4th Cir. 1997). An inmate does not have a liberty interest in avoiding isolation or separation from the general prison population. Id.; Sandin v. Conner, 515 U.S. 472, 484 (1995) (holding that protected liberty interests are generally limited to freedom from restraint which imposes atypical and significant hardship on inmate in relation to ordinary incidents of prison life); Jackson v. Smith, 91 F.3d 130 (Table), 1996 WL 380254 (4th Cir.) (unpublished) (affirming district court's judgment as a matter of law that confinement in isolation did not implicate a due-process-protected liberty interest); Kennedy v. Blankenship, 100 F.3d 640, 642 n. 2, 643 (8th Cir.1996) (holding that placement in punitive isolation was not atypical and significant deprivation even though prisoner faced restrictions in mail, telephone, visitation, commissary, and personal-possession privileges). Thus, Boone does not have a liberty interest in avoiding administrative detention and, therefore, has not stated a due process claim. Accordingly, the court dismisses his action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A.

ENTER: This 24th day of April, 2006.



United States District Judge

rendered his sentence and custody illegal. See Presier, 411 U.S. at 499.